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Matt Borenstein

Laurie Nussdorfer presents AIM's Tax Reform Proposal at the Budget Hearing on May 10. The Hearing before the full Board of Aldermen was attended by eighty people, a lower than expected turn-out.

AIM Seeks Tax Reform Makes Bid At Hearing

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has made some far-reaching proposals for tax reform in New Haven that could save city residents up to 30 mills in property taxes.

AIM explained its proposals at an aldermanic hearing on next year's city budget held at the Hall of Records on May 10. Mayor Guida's budget for next year calls for a 3.1 mill tax cut (84.3 to 81.2). This meager reduction, maintained Laurie Nussdorfer speaking for AIM, does not come close to answering the needs of New Haven citizens for a drastic reduction in their tax burden.

At the same time, according to AIM's testimony, the budget does not deal with the inadequate and deteriorating public services in the city. For example, the budget only calls for a 1.6% increase in expenditures on education. With teachers' salaries going up 3% next year and the cost of supplies rising at an inflationary rate of over 4%, the conditions in New Haven's schools will continue to grow worse next year.

Total Revision

AIM proposed a total revision of the tax structure so that we would not be forced in future years to accept the high tax - low service budget again. First, a great deal of property is held by wealthy individuals and corporations in Connecticut in the form of stocks and bonds. This **property** should be taxed in the same way as real estate or automobiles . (See TAX WEALTHY on page 7 for an analysis of this tax.)

Secondly, property taxes should be progressive. That is , a small homeowner or small businessman should not pay property taxes at the same rate as the owner of a $250,000 mansion or a huge corporation. Third, Yale University should be taxed at the same rate as any other property holder in the city.

These newly designed property taxes should be imposed on a state-wide basis so that rich individuals or corporations could not escape paying their share by moving to the suburbs.

These proposals for tax reform would require changes in both state laws and city ordinances. AIM asked that New Haven's aldermen and other elected officials endorse these proposals and, as our elected representatives, work for the necessary legislation over the next year.

Fiscal Stabilization

Mayor Guida's testimony at the hearing, read by Board of Aldermen president Vincent Mauro, called the proposed budget an example of "municipal services stabilization". The Mayor claimed that revenue sharing funds enabled him to take care of the increased costs due to inflation while keeping city services at the same level.

Claire D. Martino, vice president of the New Haven PTA council pointed out cuts

[see TAX, page 7]

Revenue Sharing: City Loses Out

by Jeffrey Bannon

The question of how to spend New Haven's 'share' of revenue sharing has been on people's minds recently. But what is the story behind this 'revenue sharing'?

The idea of revenue sharing is close to ten years old, originating in the Johnson Administration. An economic advisory, Joseph Heller, anticipated a large surplus in the Federal treasury when the Vietnam War ended. He saw that state and local taxes had been rising astronomically for 25 years.

NEWS ANALYSIS

In fact, between 1966 and 1970, state and local expenditures relying on regressive property and sales taxes rose over 30%. Yet, even with this tremendous increase and even with the specific domestic grants of the "Great Society", the cities still needed much more money to pay for the necessary social services to their citizens.

Heller thought this squeeze could be relieved by dispersing the surplus in unrestricted grants to the states and cities. The advantage of these block grants over simply reducing income taxes was that the income tax is a relatively progressive tax; that is, a tax which takes proportionately more from the wealthy. (Except of course for all the loopholes...).

The states and cities on the other hand rely predominantly on sales and property taxes (e.g. Connecticut and New Haven) which are regressive; that is, they hit workers the hardest.

Good At First

So, it would seem that revenue sharing as originally conceived was a pretty good idea: it would take money raised in a fairly progressive way by the Federal Government and give it to needful local governments whose only other source of revenue was over-extended and regressive taxes. A good idea before President Nixon got a hold of it, that is!

Nixon changed one of the fundamental aspects of the revenue sharing idea--that it would be in *addition* to other Federal grants. After selling the idea to the nation's Mayors and Governors and finally to Congress, Nixon started slashing domestic programs.

That budget surplus never materialized because—among other reasons—the President chose to increase rather than decrease the military budget as the war wound down (he also saw fit to increase aid to big business and industry.)

The result of Nixon's 'generous' revenue sharing has been disastrous for America's cities. Daycare and senior citizen centers have been closed. Washington, D.C. for example, has been forced to cut its social service budget 80%.

New Haven Loss: $3 Million

How does all this effect New Haven? In the coming fiscal year which begins this July, the city stands to lose at least $6 million (probably much more) from bud-

[see REVENUE, page 6]

Clinic Airs Anemia Facts

Nick Heyer

The Fair Haven Community Health Clinic in conjunction with the Cooley's Anemia Blood and Research Foundation sponsored a slide presentation and discussion on Cooley's Anemia on Tuesday, May 1, at 8:00 p.m. at the Nathan Hale School. Speakers included Dr. Howard Pearson, currently doing research on Cooley's Anemia at Yale-New Haven Medical Center, Dorothy Guilotis, President of the Cooley's Anemia Blood and Research Foundation, and State Senator Anthony Ciarlone, a legislator actively seeking support for the appropriation of funds for research and education of Cooley's Anemia. Cooley's Anemia is a rare and as yet incurable blood disease affecting primarily those of Greek and Italian ancestry. The Cooley's Anemia program was an attempt by the Fair Haven Community Health Clinic to provide outreach education programs to the residents of Fair Haven and the New Haven community at large.

Inside

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Eye On The Board Guida Herds Sheepish Aldermen

by Andy Esposito
Modern Times Staff

The latest meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held on May 7, promised to be placid. Such was not the case. The session provided a striking example of the abdication of legislative responsibility.

The board reversed itself and passed, by a vote of 17 to 11, Mayor Guida's resolution for appointments to the Greater New Haven Transit District. (TD)

At issue was a motion to reconsider action the board took last month in passing an amendment to Guida's resolution, calling for one of the appointments to the TD board to be an alderman.

Guida strongly opposed the aldermanic amendment at a meeting held during the day with Democratic board members.

Board Complies with Mayor's Orders

The mayor's stand generated intense internal debate during a caucus of the Democratic Aldermen just prior to the board's public session. The normally brief conference lasted for more than an hour. Board President Vincent Mauro (D-3) and Edward Piazza (D-15) left the caucus to telephone Guida. They returned, relaying "the word" on how to vote to the waiting aldermen.

At the public meeting Administration loyalist Joseph Carusone (D-24) introduced a motion to reconsider the previously passed amendment. Since there can be no debate on a motion to reconsider, a roll call vote was immediately taken and the motion passed 18 to 10.

In the ensuing debate Joseph Bartlett, (D-2) asked: "What new information has come to light to cause this body to reconsider its prior action?"

Carusone countered by saying that the mayor needed the "expertise" of the people he had appointed.

Mayor's Appointments to TD Board

The mayor's appointments to the TD board in addition to himself are: LeRoy Jones, City Development Administrator; John Cavallero, Traffic and Parking Authority Director; and Francis Kelly, Board of Finance Controller.

Since they all work for the Guida Administration, it's absurd to assume not appointing them to the TD board would result in the mayor losing their "expertise".

The principal Administration argument was presented by Piazza. He said the amendment calling for the appointment of an alderman was illegal because state legislation gave appointment authority to the mayor.

Why, it could be asked, didn't the board apply pressure to the mayor by holding up confirmation of his appointments until he agreed to appoint an alderman?

Logue & Berman Oppose Deletion

Strong opposition to deletion of the amendment came from Frank Logue (D-18) and Rosalind Berman (R-29). Both wanted the legislative body to take a larger role in city government. Ms. Berman stated that the board should not become "a rubber stamp" for Mayor Guida.

In the end the board voted 17 to 11 to delete the aldermanic amendment. Surprisingly, one of the no votes was cast by Board President Mauro who is usually an administration stalwart. The original appointment measure was then passed by a voice vote.

The two most disturbing facts about this debate on a resolution which has a profound effect on who will determine future transportation policy for New Haven, are: 1) That most of the debate took place behind closed doors in non-public caucuses, and 2) the ease with which the majority of the board agreed to surrender its legislative power to the city executive branch. They behaved like little lambs following the lead of their shepherd—Bart Guida.

Protest Exposes 'Emperors' Crimes

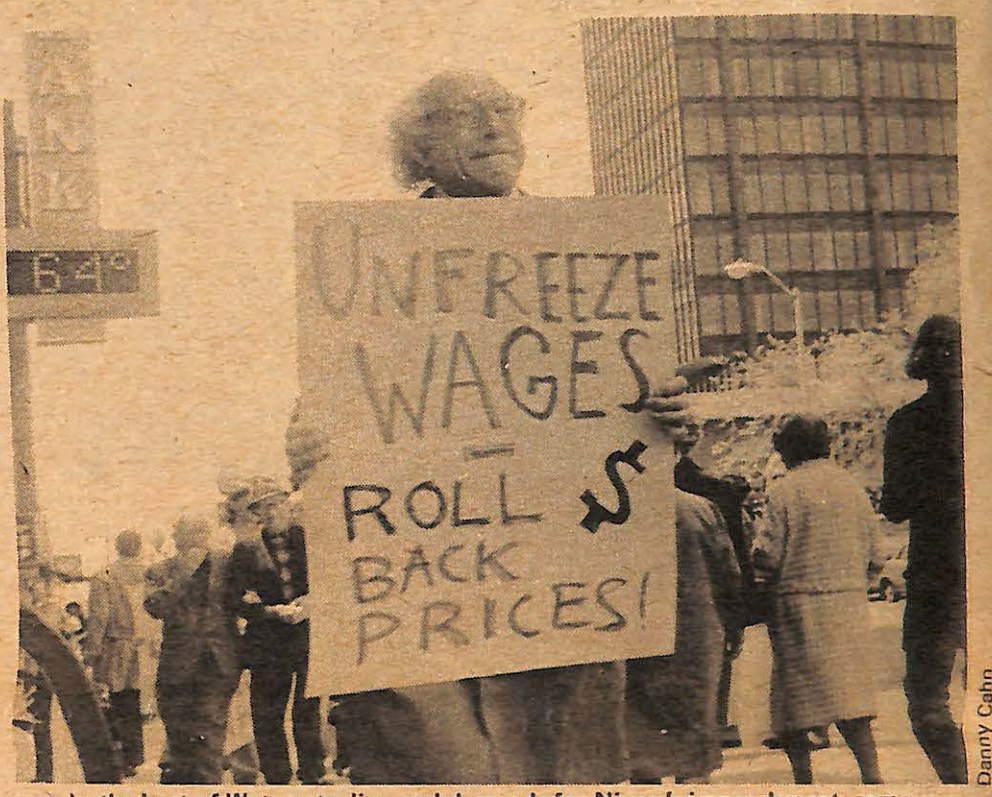
"The Emperor Richard has no clothes" was the theme of a demonstration held May 12 in front of the New Haven post office. Called by the New Haven Coalition for Peace and Justice, it was directed against the foreign military and domestic cutback policies of the Nixon Administration. Participants dressed in cardboard boxes and barrels to symbolize recent exposures of the Nixon Administration.

The demonstration made the following demands:

1) Stop continued U.S. involvement in Indochina.
2) Roll back food prices and increase expenditures for human services.
3) Thaw the wage freeze.
4) Justice for Indians at Wounded Knee.
5) Impeachment of President Nixon for his unconstitutional policies.

The May 12 action focused attention on two future national demonstrations in Washington, D.C. The first on May 22, a "Women's March on the Capital" will be sponsored by the National Welfare Rights Organization and the Women's Strike for Peace. The second, on June16, sponsored by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice will begin at the Watergate hotel complex.

The following statement was made by a New Haven Coalition spokesperson: "We call for broad support of the local and national actions to protest the policies of the Nixon Administration. At this time we are faced with a constitutional crisis created by the actions of the president in making war in Cambodia without congressional authorization and in impounding funds voted by Congress for human services. The recent exposure of espionage and disruption directed against Nixon's political opponents by his closest associates has disrupted the normal functioning of government and shaken the confidence of the American people in his administration."



Danny Cahn

In the heat of Watergate, lies, and demands for Nixon's impeachment, some demonstrators remind us of the oppressive conditions we have suffered from Nixon's policies.

Children's Art Fair

Nick Heyer

Hooker School held a grand Arts Fair on Sunday, April 28. Student art was displayed and sold indoors, while balloons, refreshments, and general play and relaxation prevailed in the school playground.

Drug Firms Enjoy Painless Profits – Public Swallows Brand-Name Trick

by Andy Esposito
Modern Times Staff

The people most affected by the high cost of brand name drugs are the elderly and working people who must stretch already limited incomes to satisfy the greed of the pharmaceutical industry.

A switch to generic prescribing—using the common or nonproprietory name by which a drug is known—may very well result in consumers cutting their drug bills in half.

Physicians control the purchase of prescription drugs in this state. Since in Connecticut no one brand of drug can be legally substituted for another, the druggist must give you what the doctor prescribes. And a study made by the Senate Small Business Committee (SSBC) reveals that $5,000 a year is being spent on each physician to persuade him to prescribe brand name products.

The SSBC studied 40 drugs and the results show the extent of the pharmaceutical industry's avarice. For example, the study points out that Peritrate, a drug for heart patients, manufactured by Warner-Chilcott cost $62 per thousand. The generic equivalent sells for $2.91 per thousand.

Still another example of inflated brand name prices is furnished by Serpasil, a hypertension reducing drug made by Ciba. It sells at $65.83 per thousand while under its generic name it cost $2.25 per thousand.

Save Money With Generic

The artificially high cost of brand name drugs was first brought to the public's attention in the late 1950's by Senator Estes Kefauver.

Ever since then the message that

[see HIGH PRICES, page 8]

Community Notes

MARRAKECH FILM BENEFIT

On Wednesday, May 23, the York Square Cinema, 55 Broadway is showing a film to benefit Marrakech. Marrakech is a non-profit corporation which is opening a halfway house for mildly retarded women. The film being shown is "Money, Money, Money", a PG rated comedy directed by Claude LeLouche, who also directed "A Man and a Woman." Tickets are $3 (donor) and $10 (sponsor) and can be bought at the box office now or by calling 865-2409. There will be a refreshment hour and bake sale from 7 to 8 pm. The show begins at 8 pm.

Dietary Clerks Vote 5-2 For Hospital Union

by Ray Milici
Concerned Hospital Workers

The dietary workers at Yale-New Haven Hospital won union representation on March 1. And then, on Wednesday, May 9, another election victory at Y-NHH! The Dietary Clerks voted 5 to 2 to be represented by Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union.

This was an unusual situation to say the least. It all began last November at the labor board hearings. The hospital insisted that the dietary clerks could not be a part of the bargaining unit.

The hospital's argument was that the dietary clerks were a part of the clerical staff and not the service staff. Two dietary clerks testified at the hearings in an attempt to prove that they were indeed a part of the dietary department. The clerks' testimony brought out two very important points.

1. The clerks' uniforms are the same as the other dietary workers.
2. The dietary clerks and the dietary aides have the same bosses.

But the union's efforts proved futile. The labor board ruled in the Hospital's favor and the clerks were excluded from the vote on March 1. But the battle wasn't over. Shortly after the dietary workers election victory, Local 1199 filed for a representation election on behalf of the eight dietary clerks. At a labor board conference the hospital agreed to an election and the date was set for May 9. Five clerks voted yes for 1199 and two voted no. A big victory for all the dietary clerks.

Negotiations

We now expect one or two dietary clerks to join the already existing negotiations committee. There are 18 dietary workers already on the negotiations committee. But the clerks will be a welcome addition.

Negotiations have been going on now for about five weeks and have been fairly cooperative. But we have a long way to go and the dietary workers stand ready for anything.

Ray Milici

These are three of the dietary clerks who voted to make their victory possible. From left to right they are Lillian Simmons, Jaqueline J. Ellis, and Dorsteen Staton.

Labor Notes

BOYCOTT HITS XEROX EDUCATION PRODUCTS

Claire Connelly, a Xerox editorial staffer since September, 1971, has filed complaints with several state and federal anti-bias agencies charging that she was fired in January, 1973 for attempting to organize a local AFL–CIO unit for clerical workers and for organizing a Women's Caucus at the Middletown, Ct. office of Xerox Education Publications.

The New Haven Federation of Teachers and the College and University Council, AFL–CIO, have called for a boycott of Xerox educational products until Ms. Connelly is reinstated and Xerox moves to end sex discrimination against its employees. Central Connecticut NOW, of which Ms. Connelly is vice president, is also supporting her case.

YUAL PROTESTS STATE OHSA PLAN

About 20 trade unionists and supporters including the Connecticut Occupational Health and Safety Project picketed the Governor's mansion on Saturday, May 5 to urge Meskill to veto the new state OSHA plan drafted by the Legislature. The action was organized by the AFL-CIO Young Unionists Action League, which has become very active in occupational health problems. The state law has a weak and ineffective enforcement machinery and had been supported by state business interests. It was to replace the stronger Federal Law. Meskill signed the bill.

WAGES UP - SO ARE PRICES

Nonfarm employment in Connecticut increased in mid-March when factory wages and personal income set new records and unemployment declined to its lowest level in nearly three years.

Average weekly pay for factory production workers set a new record at $171.33 with a three-cent rise to $4.06 in average hourly earnings and an increase in the average work week to 42.2 hours. In March last year, the average factory production worker earned $154.98 at $3.78 for a 41-hour week. (But inflation made this apparent raise meaningless--Ed.)

Bill Stopped- Rest. Workers Benefit

A surprisingly strong coalition of Republican and Democratic legislators in Hartford have thwarted a bold attempt by restaurant and hotel owners to save millions of dollars by carving out a permanent, constantly widening loophole for themselves in the state's minimum wage law.

A large group of Union waitresses and staff members lobbying against it were cheering in the gallery on April 4 as the State House of Representatives voted 100-34 to kill the owner-sponsored bill to enlarge the so-called "gratuity allowance" deduction provided in the minimum wage.

New Haveners lobbying against the bill included Deane Germe, Frank Annunziato and John Wilhelm of Local 217, Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, AFL-CIO.

"No" Vote

All New Haven, West Haven, and East Haven legislators from both parties voted "no" on the bill. Two first-time Republican lawmakers, Rep. James Canali of eastern New Haven and Rep. Mark DeFrancesco of East Haven, were very active in lining up the Republican votes that are needed to win anything this year.

The present law is bad enough. For most workers in the state the legal minimum is $1.85 an hour, but for tipped workers it's only $1.35.

This law is based on the theory that waiters and waitresses make at least 50 cents an hour in tips. Some of them, in some restaurants, at some times of the day and some days of the week, make this much and more, but may others, especially in smaller places, don't come close to 50 cents an hour.

Greedy Owners

Modern Times reported last year on the employers' nearly-successful try to lower the legal minimum for these workers from $1.35 to $1.25. This legislative session, with a big Republican majority, the owners got greedy and thought they could do even better for themselves– at the workers' expense– than the 10 cent cut they went after last year.

Their bill this year was a technically complicated one, full of percentages and mumbo-jumbo. It boiled down to this: right now the legal minimum for tipped employees would remain the same. But *when the minimum wage goes to $2.00 an hour, which will probably be in 1974, tipped workers would stay right where they are at $1.35 and get none of the increase. In other words, the size of the owners' loophole would increase from the present 50 cents less than the otherwise legal minimum to 65 cents less.*

Even worse, the bill said that the owners would get to keep half of any and all minimum wage boosts above $2.00. This meant, for example, that if the minimum went to $2.50 waiters and waitresses would only get 25 cents of this 50 cent increase above $2.00.

Only Opposition

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union and the State AFL–CIO were the

[see RESTAURANT, page 7]

School Cafeteria Workers Vote Yes On Joining Union

School cafeteria workers in East Haven voted by a 23-6 margin Monday to be represented by Local 217, Hotel & Restaurant Employees Union, AFL-CIO, the Union announced today.

The 31 East Haven workers, who previously bargained through their own independent association, join nearly 200 other school cafeteria employees in New Haven, Milford and Guilford as Local 217 members.

Monday's secret ballot vote was conducted by the State Board of Labor Relations and supervised by the Board's assistant agent, Betty L. Tianti.

Part of the election agreement provided that the Board of Education will now recognize Local 217 as the workers' representative for the remainder of the contract negotiated by the East Haven School Food Service Association, Inc., which will expire June 30, 1973.

"We're delighted that these women have agreed that proven Union representation is a better approach than the go-it-alone independent association," said John W. Wilhelm, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 217. "The overwhelming vote for Union representation backs up Local 217's claim to the Board of Education that these women are united in their determination to go Union."

Wilhelm said he expects negotiations for a new contract to be effective July 1 to begin very soon. He said that "we have our work cut out for us. These workers not only have terribly substandard wages and benefits, but even more importantly they have just about zero job security. This will be one of our main goals."

Striking Pressmen In New Office

Nick Heyer

Pressmen's Local 74 moved their headquarters to a new location on State Street near Grove as they continue their strike against the New Haven Register and the New Haven Journal Courier.

Editorial Watergate Drenches Nixon Image

"With leaders like we've got, the American people should commit suicide."

"All politicians do that kind of thing--the Republicans got caught, that's all."

"Politics is rotten. Leave it to the politicians."

These are some of the comments we've been hearing since the Watergate "affair" has been on the front pages of the newspapers. Most people are not shocked. They take it for granted that dirty dealings go on in high places. All the nasty details serve only to reinforce the already widespread cynicism about politics.

It seems to us that the Watergate scandal amounts to much more than dirty politics. Nixon's shinanigans to win reelection would be worth no more than a cynical smirk if they were not so clearly analagous to his conduct of the war in Indochina. Nixon used any means necessary to beat the Democrats in the Presidential race. He runs the war in Indochina the same way--except that there the costs are much higher for the people under the bombs. Morality does not come into it: Nixon is out to get his way and any lie will serve if it keep us, the American people, quiet.

Here are a few outstanding examples of Nixon's fair playing in the Watergate case. On September I, I972, former Attorney General Mitchell said that he was willing to swear he had never been at a meeting where bugging Democratic headquarters was discussed. It has since been revealed that he attended three such meetings - on January 24, February 4 and March 4-5. In May, I972, White House press secretary Ronald Ziegler announced that the President's mail was running 5 to I in favor of his decision to mine Haiphong harbor. Recently it has come out that those letters were sent, not by enthused American citizens, but by the Committee to Reelect the President, headed by that same Mitchell. The Watergate caper was pulled off on June I7, I972. Nixon dramatically promised the country that he would investigate everything. Two months before the '72 elections, he announced "categorically...that no one in the White House Staff, no one in this Administration was involved in this very bizarre incident." The evidence trickling out these days shows that the White House was full of Watergate conspirators. Maybe Nixon did not know...we don't believe it.

Members of Nixon's Administration twist the facts just as freely to justify the massive bombing of Cambodia which is going on right now. Secretary of State Rogers testified to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 30 that bombing is necessary to drive the North Vietnamese out of Cambodia and to bring about a cease fire. Rogers insisted that the bombing "does not represent a commitment to the defense of Cambodia" but is necessary to force the North Vietnamese to stick to the peace agreement. From other testimony however, the Foreign Relations Committeee has learned that the fighting in Cambodia is not being conducted by the North Vietnamese but by Cambodian insurgents who want to overthrow the American supported Lon Nol government. The Cambodians are fighting to decide who will run their country. Once again our government is engaged in wiping out the peoples of Indo-China in the name of defending their rights to self-determination.

The worst thing about Watergate and Cambodia so far is the lethargic way most people have reacted to them. We nod with disgust when talking about Watergate but assume it's politics as usual. We are so relieved to be out of Vietnam after I0 years of protest that we cannot summon energy for more than a cursory condemnation of the continuing war in the rest of Indochina.

Although there is an enormous temptation to curse listlessly under our breaths at the stench from the White House, we should remember that plugging away does yield results. The involvement of top Nixon aides and of Nixon himself in the Watergate planning and coverup would never have become public without the courageous probing of the press. The Washington Post, in particular, persisted in digging for the facts despite the abuse poured on its reporters by Nixon and Co. Meanwhile, Congress is finally beginning to react to the war. On May 10 the House of Representatives voted to cut off funds for the continued bombing in Cambodia.

However confident Nixon may try to appear, the power his landslide victory last November seemed to give him has been shaken. Loud public clamor for censure or impeachment is unlikely to drive Nixon out of the Presidency, but it might force him to fund the many vital programs he has been trying to cut.

Open Line Lawmaker Says Nixon Should Quit

by Irv Stolberg
Liberal Democratic Representative to State Legislature

The core of the massive corruption in federal government is not the Justice Department or John Mitchell or Attorney General Kleindienst. The roots of dishonesty do not lie with the FBI or L. Patrick Gray. The duplicity and illegality do not originate with the CIA, a band of cuban refugees, Mr. Hunt, Mr. McCord or even Misters Haldeman, Erlichman or Dean. I agree with Republican Senator Brooke of Massachusetts that President Nixon could not avoid being aware of the momentous felonies being carried out by all his close political associates pursuing his reelection to the presidency.

It is said that those who make the laws should be especially careful to observe the laws. The Watergate conspiracy and scandal demonstrates beyond a shadow of a doubt that Richard Nixon has violated the trust placed in the office of the presidency of the United States.

It would seem to me that Senator Weicker's claim that the President may not even have known what was going on in his own reelection campaign is naive at best; and Governor Meskill's request that the press and people pay less attention to the Watergate crisis is nothing but pathetic. Our government must warrant the respect of the people.

Nixon Asked to Resign

We must recognize that the Justice Department upon instruction from the President has relentlessly prosecuted those who disagree with Nixon (for example, the Ellsberg trial) while the Department has itself become involved in covering up and foot dragging in the prosecution of Dick Nixon's friends in the Watergate trial.

Is it not apparent that a large number of men, some of whom started with some degree of integrity, such as L. Patrick Gray, have been totally compromised and corrupted by their association with an unprincipled president.

At this crucial point in American political history, we don't need another pitiful speech about Nixon's little dog Checkers. If Richard Nixon has one ounce of principle remaining, he would follow the lead of L. Patrick Gray and resign immediately in the interest of the integrity of the office of President of the United States.

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MODERN TIMES welcomes all comments and letters to the editors.

MODERN TIMES is published by the American Independent Movement (AIM) as its political organ. Work on **MODERN TIMES** is done by volunteers, both members and non—members of AIM. The political views of AIM are given in the editorial. We encourage contributions of the New Haven community in the form of articles and letters.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news commercial papres run for profit. There is no place else where the work no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of their bosses. There is no place else where hunger,,bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of the wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. There would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs. waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need, not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, Gary Benenson, Matt Borenstein, Ed Breuler, Danny Cahn, Ellen Comisso, Vittorio Comisso, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Art Fleischner, Paul Gill, Sam Goodwin, Stanley Heller, Liz Henderson, Nick Heyer, Eileen Hoffman, Lynne Karsten, Karl Lechow, Alice Mick, Ray Milici, Patti Miller, Laurie Nussdorfer, Renee Poirier, Peter O'Connell, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Pat Sandacatta, Bob Sherry, Dave Spinner, Henry Tamarin, Sergio Verillo, Rick Wolff, Karen Wolff

Money Talks Politics Like Business-Selling Out The People

by Rick Wolff

The Watergate Scandal does more than show us how high in our government crooks can climb. It is also a lesson again that in the United States, politics is mostly just another line of business. It has more to do with deals to make money than with ideas or plans to better our communities and our society.

The actions of the Ehrlichmans, Haldemans, Deans and all the others acts of people who knew that to sell Nixon as President they needed lots of money to promote him. It's like advertising - which was the line of business Haldeman used to be in before switching to politics.

Business Deals

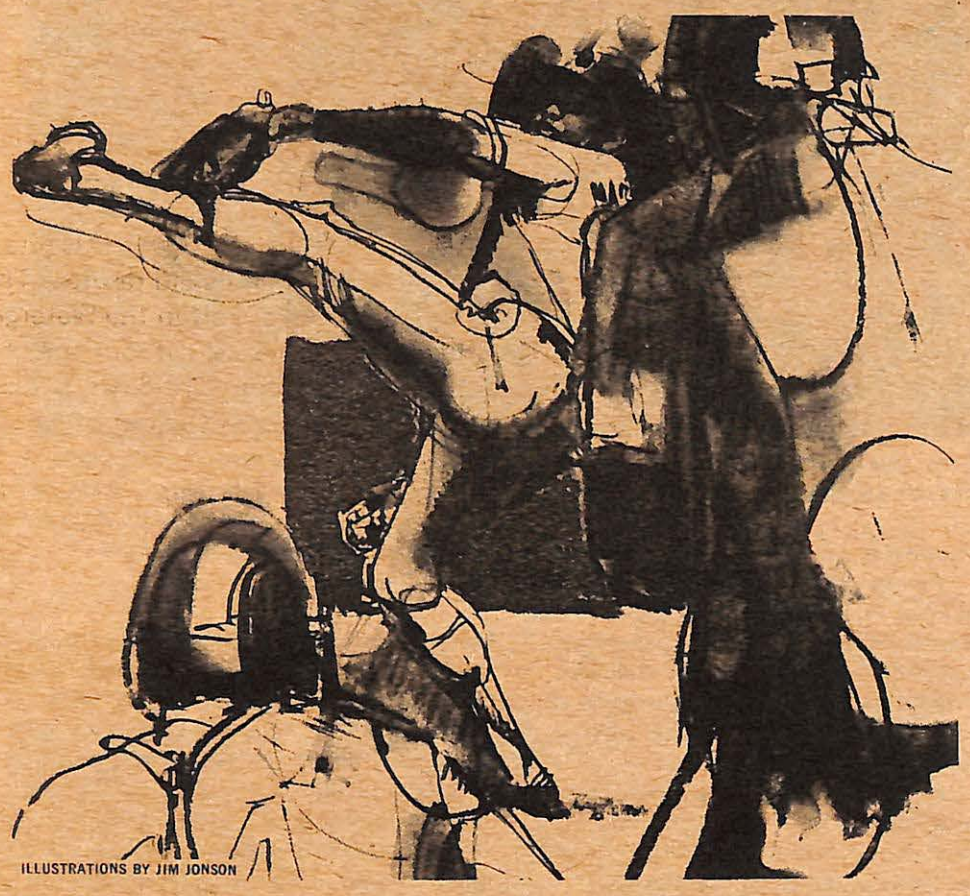
To get that money, they sold the services a government can provide to businesses. They reportedly sold to the ITT corporation the right to buy up the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in the largest merger in US history. They reportedly sold to shady Robert Vesco (a New Jersey tycoon in trouble because of illegal stock deals) a vague promise not to look too closely at his business - in return for $200,000 in $100 bills de-

[see CROOKS page 8]

EAST SIDE ROUND UP

New Haveners Shape Up For Park Softball League

by Frank R. Annunziato



ILLUSTRATIONS BY JIM JONSON

Americans are fat, out of shape, and unathletic.

How many times have you heard that over the last few years? Critics of our physical fitness point out how other countries excel in sports like gymnastics, soccer, volley-ball, and just recently, ping-pong has become the craze. While it's true that none of these sports have a big following in the U.S.A., it is not true that the average American is unathletic . I'm not just talking about all us beer drinking, T.V. watching Monday morning quarterbacks, but, in fact, many of us do participate, actively, in all kinds of team sports.

A concrete example of this is the New Haven Park Recreation Softball League. There are about 102 teams in the league and each team carries a maximum roster of fifteen players. This means that more than 1500 people are in the league. Players must either live in New Haven or work here. Teams are sponsored by bars, industries, and civic organizations. To join the League, each team must put up $25. Of this $25, $15 goes to the Connecticut chapter of the American Softball Tournament. The remaining $10 stays in New Haven and is used to pay the umpires and to administer the New Haven tournament.

At the end of the season, a state-wide tournament is held to crown the Connecticut Champion. Many cities and towns are entered. New Haven usually has four representatives. One team is the New Haven champ of the year before and the other three teams are determined by a New Haven tournament of the top teams from the more than twenty leagues in New Haven.

Teams take this league very seriously. Rumor has it that several teams actually work out all year round to keep in shape. Teams usually practice two or three times a week to sharpen up their skills. Most of the guys in the league are average working stiffs: lots of firemen, cops, factory workers, and other municipal workers.

FHNC Has Team

This year the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation will have a team in the Wednesday night league. By all reports, this team will be the "sleeper" of the league. FHNC works out two or three times a week at Clinton Avenue Park and, as of this writing, its pre-season exhibition record is 2-1 - not bad at all for the first time a bunch of guys have gotten together. FHNC is in a league with four other squads: Gulf Oil, New Haven Hustlers, Beaver Hill, and Hamden Pub. These teams will play each other twice and all rainouts will be re-scheduled. FHNC is led by its star chucker "Nuch" Rauccio.

While the scores of all the games are reported to the press, The Register usually gives the New Haven Softball League only token coverage. Wouldn't it be great if a paper like Modern Times could have a reporter to cover, not just the softball league, but all New Haven area sports?

Brass Tacks UAW and IAM Unite Against Nixon

by Mike Holodnak

Leaders of the United Auto Workers and International Association of Machinists, which has a combined membership of 2.5 million, met in a first ever Joint Legislative Conference March 5 to 7.

Co-chairmen of this conference, UAW President Leonard Woodcock and IAM President Floyd Smith, noted that with strong support of the American people, Congress has the power to "put the Nixon Administration on notice that it cannot sweep America's problems under the rug."

The two leaders pledged to continue to work together "for a nation free from rising medical costs, free from tax loopholes, with protection for jobs and pensions, and cleaner air and water."

They also called for an end to the wage-crippling Economic Stabilization Act, branding it a "fraud and hoax on the nation," adding that "American workers need protection against skyrocketing prices.

Greater Weight

As Woodcock put it, "Our words will have greater weight because they will come from our two unions combined in a single mission."

Although historically the labor movement has required a lot more than words, this kind of unity is at least a step in the right direction.

On March 22 and 23 the UAW held its Special Collective Bargaining Convention in Detroit attended by 2,900 delegates whose no-nonsense and tough determination mood indicated that the union is prepared to back up its words with action.

Apparently the rank and file grumbling increased militancy and anger against Tricky Dickie's swindle is beginning to reach the union's top leadership.

Must Deal with Wage Problem

For example on wages, Woodcock blamed runaway inflation, the "rotten" tax system, wage controls and the 50% monetary increases given to corporation executives, as a reason for "the wage problem with which we must deal. Even if Phase 3 continues, we will not be the prisoner of any (wage guideline) figure dreamed up in some back room."

This is in sharp contrast to his statement some months earlier when he said, "I don't put wages aside as an issue, I'm only saying that issue doesn't have the dimensions it had in 1970."

Addressing himself to the compulsory overtime question, Woodcock said, "We are deadly serious about the right of a worker to refuse overtime. When bone-tired individuals are forced to work such long hours, their safety is jeopardized and the quality of the product endangered." Senator Heinz Ruhnav, leading member of Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party was encouraging on this point and stressed that there is no compulsory overtime in Ford and GM plants in Germany.

To emphasize his point, Woodcock read a letter to the convention that stirred the delegates to even greater concern over the issue.

No Forced Overtime

The letter began, "Dear Mr. Woodcock: I am writing to you about a matter that I feel is tremendously important. It is the issue of forced overtime.

"Today my husband," the letter went on, "when he came home, sat at our kitchen table and cried like a baby. He said, 'Honey, I am just so tired.' This man is a big, touch millwright. My heart ached for him. I thought to myself, what can I do to help him? After deep thought and prayer, I decided to write to you."

The delegates responded with steady applause after Woodcock warned GM, Ford and Chrysler about the need for voluntary overtime, saying: "If we are on a collision course on this question, then so be it."

The sounds he was now making came close to the tune the rank and file were singing, but not quite.

Need Shorter Work Week

For many years demands for a shorter work week (the genuine 32 hour 4 day week for 40 hours pay, not the phoney 40 hour 4 day week) has been raised by local after local only to be traded off by the top union leadership for the more easily obtainable but more mercurial and elusive "package" of fringe benefits and minimal wage increases.

Admittedly the struggle for a 32 hour week will be no less fierce than was the struggle for the 40 hour week nearly a hundred years ago. But if labor is to deal realistically with massive unemployment and overproduction caused by automation, it is going to have to take this stand sooner or later.

Fund Cuts Menace Ten City Summer Programs For Teens

by Joelle Dominski
Modern Times Staff

Many young people are planning to spend this summer in the streets since previously government-funded-job and recreation programs may not get money this year. The biggest threat is a scheduled June 30 fund cut-off for Neighborhood Youth Corps, which has provided jobs for thousands of teens in past summers.

There are a total of ten teen programs in New Haven that are funded by state money. It is not yet known how many of these will have to be cut. There have been wide-spread protests of these cutoffs, and many projects have been making alternative provisions. In at least one neighborhood, various projects and agencies have joined together to try and help ease the situation.

Summer Planning Committee

In Fair Haven, a Summer Planning Committee, including the Farnham Neighborhood House, Parents Ministry, Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation, Project Enough and the St. Francis Church are trying to help young people plan concerts and other activities.

"We got together and asked,'What can we we do with all the kids in the street?, '" explains Cathy Quinn, coordinator of the effort. She said the committee is working with United Street Action, the various black and white street clubs in Fair Haven.

The group has succeeded in getting police to patrol the neighborhood on foot instead of in cars, which they feel cuts down on the amount of harassment.

They have their first concert in the works, and hope to hold it early next month.

Volunteers

Among other organizations attempting to make up for the cuts this summer is the West Rock Neighborhood Corporation. In addition to fund raising on their own, they have nearly 50 adults who will volunteer their time this summer to supervise youth activities in their area.

Among those that may be stopped after June 30 is the Hill Co-op Youth Services, a coordinated effort of cultural recreational and group-work projects.

According to Director Charles Derby 350 young people are enrolled in these programs, and many more participate in dances, trips and other activities. "It's up to the Department of Community Affairs (in Hartford) whether or not we get money, " said Derby.

Unemployment and Pay Cuts

The cutbacks in human service programs will have a big effect on the unemployment of young people, because of the job training programs that will probably be eliminated. But they will also affect the working conditions of the staff.

According to Jim Metzger of Community Progress Incorporated, the 75 staffers of summer programs will be asked to give up cost of living increases, and even take a cut in pay from last year's schedule.

Speaking for the young people who will be affected by the program cutbacks, Ellen Quinn, director of Project Enough explains, "There won't be the jobs kids need and want this summer, and that leaves people in very bad shape." She feels that "it is left to the community organizations in the neighborhood to fill in the gap."

Larry Amendola, director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, is trying to keep his program alive by negotiating with City Hall. However, despite personal letters from over 50 organizations and 300 individuals to the Mayor as well as to Giaimo and Weicker, he has not yet heard of any concrete plans to save this job training and placement program for teenagers.

Youth Corps Support

The groups who are trying to save NYC represent a broad spectrum, from NARCO to the Redevelopment Agency, to the Alpha House and the Y to the Board of Education. NYC trains teens in clerical work, carpentry and painting.

As an example of the kind of work the project does, Amendola told the story of a Spanish-speaking young man who, after training at the NYC, was recently placed in the Painters Union and has an initial job at $3.60 an hour, soon to be increased.

For the most part, Amendola, like most other project directors, are up in the air and hoping for funds that may well not come.

Revenue Sharing

[continued from page 1]

get cuts. During the same period, New Haven will receive only about $3 million from revenue sharing--a net loss of over $3 million.

However, it gets more complicated when the Guida Administration gets a hold of it. New Haven started receiving revenue sharing funds for the present fiscal year last December, and by the start of the new fiscal year this July, it will have received about $4.5 million.

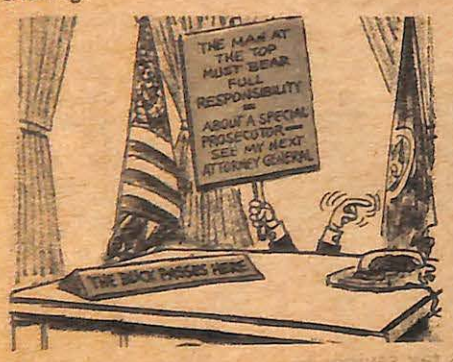
$4 million of this amount is included in the proposed '73-'74 budget, thus allowing for the proposed 3-mill tax cut. That leaves $500,000 plus the $3 million mentioned above expected next year, or $3.5 million, which according to present plans will just lie in the bank drawing interest.

So instead of the $7.5 million technically available, the Guida Administration plans to use only $4 million. Public hearings are currently being held on this and other aspects of the new budget.

Services Die; Highways Live

There's another important problem in figuring what New Haven loses under revenue sharing. Not only is there less money over all for New Haven, but what money there is is going into the general budget rather than into programs cut by Nixon, such as housing, daycare and manpower.

This pattern is being repeated nationwide: social service programs are starved while new revenue sharing money goes for police or roads or renovation of the Mayor's office. Such is Nixon's revenue sharing.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FHNC Discusses School Failures

by Cathy Quinn & Betty Tocchi
Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation

Fair Haven Middle School set the scene for an all day Education Conference, sponsored by the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation. Mr. Irving Hamer, Chief Administrator of the Urban League Street Academies, was the honored speaker.

Mr. Hamer sighted many of the accomplishments and hardships that his "alternatives school" program has encountered. Mr. Hamer believes in our youth. A main point stressed throughout his speech was the overall attempt to define "Who is a drop-out?"

There aren't any drop-outs according to Mr. Hamer. Whether you agree with them or not, young people leaving schools are taking a courageous stand. Mr. Hamer went on to say that in schools where young people feel powerless and where their needs are not being met, the only way to show their frustration is to vote with their feet, by "dropping out."

The Street Academies concept furnishes an answer for such "drop outs" who are really seeking to drop-in—into a scholastic program geared for them. The alternative school system is unlike the existing school system in that it concentrates on each pupil as an individual with individual needs. However, Mr. Hamer also mentioned the fact that individual students are part of this society, so they have school needs and problems.

Fair Haven Neighborhood Corp. Concerned About Education Crisis

However structured, the Street Academy accomplishes its end by utilizing unique means -- staffed by patient, dedicated teachers and directed by such a dynamic man as Mr. Hamer, the Urban League Street Academies have survived and grown through-out the New York area, and other cities are also recognizing its values.

The Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation recognizes the failure of the school system to deal with the needs and problems of our young people. The Corporation also wants to do something about it. *The Education Conference was a beginning.*

The Education Crisis is a diverse problem and the Conference Panel showed varying points of view as did the audience.The Panel, mediated by William Lee of the 8th Day television series, included Robert Shreck, principal of Lee High School; Nancy Ciarleglio, President of the PTA Council of New Haven; Celeste Champion, student of High School in the Community; Mary Jane Scarpellino, guidance counselor at Wilbur Cross High School; Jane Parkham, teacher at Cross and Fred Acquavita, Community Affairs Chairman of the New Haven Federation of Teachers.

Two points agreed upon by the Panel were:

1) The problem in the high schools starts much earlier and

2) you can't separate school from society in trying to solve the Education Crisis.

Matt Borenstein

Celeste Champion, from High School In the Community addresses an Educational Conference which was entitled "Drop—In, Drop—Out", and which was sponsored by the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation.

AIM Says: Tax Wealthy, Not Workers

Property taxes are skyrocketing and services are few and far between. The American Independent Movement (AIM) has issued a far reaching tax proposal which goes beyond the shuffling of figures by city officials. Present government alternatives would only decrease the property tax by 3 or 4 mills. The proposal of AIM recognizes that the problem lies with the Connecticut General Statutes that currently limits, in a series of laws, the levying of property tax to "real" property and exempts from local property tax "intangible" property. Real property for most includes major material goods such as the house or car. Intangible property includes all other wealth, such as stocks, bonds, cash and loans.

The AIM plan to tax common stocks and bonds in the same manner as real property could yield the state an additional 260 million dollars in tax revenue. If that was apportioned on the basis of population New Haven residents would see their mill rate plummet with plenty of money for additional services.

It's All Very Simple

There's no mystery involved here. It's just a matter of taxing the money where it is instead of where it isn't. Professor Lester Snyder in an article for the University of Connecticut Law Review compiled some startling statistics about wealth in the United States in an article on taxing intangible property. For example, "publicly held corporate stock now accounts for at least one-fourth of the nation's wealth and more tha than seventy per cent of that stock is held by the wealthiest one percent of the population." Furthermore, the value of those stocks is increasing twice as fast as the value of real estate in the country. This stock is currently *not* taxable as property.

It's no wonder that a recent study of Hartford area real estate investors showed that half of them wanted to invest their money in something other than real estate. For the rest of us though it's a different story. In 1967, seventy percent of the nation's **real estate** wealth was held by individuals with a gross income of less than $60,000. In Connecticut, it was the single family home owner who paid over 73% of all property tax, although there is almost six times as much intangible property as there is real estate.

Whichever way you put together all the statistics that are available it is clear that there is a hell of a lot of money around that isn't being touched by local taxes and that the small home owner is proportionately picking up the biggest part of the tab.

Intangible Property Tax has Existed

A tax on intangible property is not new in Connecticut. As recently as two weeks ago, there was the Dividend Tax, which was a flat rated income tax on stock dividends. The Meskill Administration, true to its worst form, abolished this tax completely in a trade-off for knocking a half-percent off the Sales Tax. Although the Dividend Tax was much more limited than AIM's proposals, it was a step in the right direction. In fact, the very first tax in the State of Connecticut was on the shares of a joint stock company back in the 1600s. Previous to 1953 there was a law on the state books which defined personal taxable property to include "all notes, bonds, and stocks not issued by the United States moneys, credits, choses in action...or any interest therein." This statute was perhaps one of the most poorly enforced tax laws on the books but it can be rewritten with teeth to include only common-stocks and bonds.

An enforceable tax on intangible property is definitely possible. If it was assessed and collected at the state level and apportioned on the basis of population to the cities and town there would be no overwhelming administrative problems.

Farm Union Betrayed By Teamsters

by John Flannelly
Modern Times Staff

The victory is never permanent, it is only as strong as the on-going struggle; the struggle in this instance is that of the United Farm Workers Union.

Everyone thought back in 1970 that the struggle had been won with the signing of UFW contracts by the big California growers, but the men holding the pens apparently knew otherwise. The setback came about a few weeks ago when the growers announced the signing of sweetheart contracts with the United Brotherhood of Teamsters, thereby wiping out the gains the UFW had fought for over five years to secure.

This means nothing less than a return to pre-UFW conditions, under the cover of nominal union representation by the Teamsters.

No Following

The crux of the issue, according to George Sheridan, a UFW spokesman in Hartford, is that the Teamsters have no contact with the field, that is, they have absolutely no following among the workers themselves, and have signed with the growers by way of crushing the UFW.

It seems that the Teamsters have an ideological ax to grind. Cesar Chavez has charged the growers and Teamsters of collusion, that behind the facade of respectable union organizing is a conspiracy involving substantial payoffs to union officials, the hiring of thugs to intimidate, harass and otherwise threaten the farm workers who are in open support of the UFW.

Sheridan claims that the Teamsters have signed parallel contracts with well-known labor contractors in the Coachella Valley, members of the National Association of Labor Contractors.

"The labor contractor," he said, "is nothing more than a body merchant who receives about 22% of the workers' wages. So the more work he can get out of the laborer, the more profits for him. "

Benefits

The benefits of the UFW far outweigh anything the Teamsters are proposing. Their contracts have no provisions for medical benefits; the UFW in contrast has the Robert F. Kennedy Farm Workers Medical Plan.

Furthermore, the Teamsters' contracts call for an initiation fee of $22 and $7.50 a month in dues. This is a lot of money for a farm worker. The UFW on the other hand has no initiation fee and dues of only $3.50 a month.

Money Needs

The fight for survival necessarily entails the matter of money. The Teamsters, as Sheridan insists, are rich, the UFW broke. He is presently coordinating state-wide campaigns in Massachusetts and Connecticut to bring public attention to the significance of these recent developments and to try to raise the money vital to the carrying on of the struggle.

He is being assisted in this effort by 19 of the approximately 2,000 farm workers who are now on strike in California; these 19 strikers have vowed to stay in this area until the fight is won, and at least three of them so far have been approached by Teamsters' representatives with offers to work for them as organizers.

Si, se puede, yes, it can be done, sums up the mood of confidence with which the farm workers are responding to this new crisis in their long struggle. But they need help, they need money and friends. So if you are interested in either donating money or in picketing, contact Martha Martinez at 288-4905.

Farah Demonstration Held In N.H.

Dave Spinner

Dave Spinner

Carrying on the struggle which began a year ago, Rosa Flores and Margaret Quesada of the San Antonio Amalgamated Clothing workers led a boycott against Farah Pants in New Haven on Mayday. With the support of local clothing workers and unions. The picket line drew considerable attention from shoppers outside Malley's. Later Rosa Flores, along with Henry Becker related the vicious efforts of the Farah Company to deny them justice and a decent living.

Restaurant Workers Win

[continued from page 3]

only opposition to the bill at its committee hearing, even though few workers protected by Union contracts would have been affected. Basically, however, nearly everyone figured it would pass, because it was sponsored by the Republican legislative leadership and a Republican lawyer and former representative from Bridgeport was being well-paid to lobby for it.

When it came to a vote in the House on March 27, however, it was surprisingly beaten 79-55. The startled owners prevailed on the Republican leadership to get a motion to reconsider the next day, which passed 71-60, and then the battle began in earnest.

Republicans

The big question was the Republicans. Mainly through the work of Reps. Canali and DeFrancesco, who buttonholed many of their colleagues and told them it was an unfair and greedy bill, the Republican leadership agreed not to make the vote a party-line issue and to let each legislator vote his own conscience.

This key decision opened the door for the Union waitresses and staff members who were pleading with Republicans to resist the lobbyists for the owners and look at the unfairness of guaranteeing a steadily bigger cut in pay for some of the lowest-paid workers in the state.

Listen they did. The owners—and the waitresses themselves—were shocked by the lopsided 100-34 vote which kelled the bill.

Next year, the Union members hope, they will be able to generate more support for a bill to eliminate this loophole entirely and give tipped workers the same minimum wage as everybody else. Democratic State Senator Anthony M. Ciarlone of New Haven introduced such a bill this year, but it didn't get our of the Republican controlled Labor Committee.

Tax Hearing

[continued from page 1]

in library and lunch programs in the new budget. She claimed that the budget for next year calls for the lowest percentage increase in money for education in recent history.

The New Haven Concerned Citizens (Sal Proto, Carolyn O'Shea) spoke against the proposed pay increases for elected officials. They asked that the New Haven Charter be revised to give the Board of Aldermen more power over the budget making process. Presently, the Board can only reject or cut the budget by a two-thirds vote but cannot make any decisions on where and how city money is spent.

Assessment Biased

Marc Caplan, of the Connecticut Citizens Research Group an arm of the Nader public action group in Connecticut, had sweeping criticisms of the tax rates in the city. He claimed that the Mayor and the Board of Finance have ignored their responsibility by not providing funds for a revaluation of New Haven real estate. The last assessment was completed in 1964 and the city assessor has been asking for funds for the last two years to reassess.

Caplan pointed out that a recent study has shown that the lower the value of the property in New Haven, the higher the assessment. For properties whose market value is less than $12,000 , the assessment rate was 70%. For properties valued at over $35,000 the rate was 39%.

The highest assessments in the city were found in Fair Haven, the Hill, Dwight and Newhallville (63%). The lowest assessments were found in the Annex (35%). According to the City Charter, all property should be assessed at 60% of market value. Caplan claimed that an accurate revaluation of New Haven property could provide tremendous tax savings to low and middle income residents.

Dave Spinner

Outside her house, Mrs. Nuzzo and her children enjoy the luxury of a spring day.

On The Job
Twelve Hours At Home

by Mrs.Linda Nuzzo
as told to Stan Heller

Richie and I have been married six years now. I was the girl next door as they say. I lived on Dover Street across from Richie's family. And we're still here on Dover Street now.

If you consider the housewife to be working at a job, you have to say it's a 12 hour a day job with irregular breaks scattered through it. Housework starts at seven or eight when the kids wake up and it ends when I put them to bed at 8 p.m. Of course some nights they don't go right to sleep and we have a ball in there till ten o'clock. Michael thinks up excuses. He needs a drink of juice. He has to go to the bathroom. He wants one last cookie. Things like that.

Most men don't understand about housework. They only notice when things are messy. They don't know it takes you four hours in the morning just to clean up the dishes, do the dusting and wash the clothes. And there's a lot of washing with two adults and two small kids.

Sometimes Boring

On the other hand it sometimes gets boring at home. There's a lot of time you have to watch them, but there's still always a few hours a day when there's absolutely nothing to do. Before I was married I worked in a bank. I started out as a teller and after a while worked my way up and got the job of assistant bookkeeper.

I did that until 3½ years ago. I worked just till I had Michael. I liked dealing with people. There was something different to do every day. I was pretty happy with the pay then, though when I look back I wonder how we managed. Once they go back to school I think I might try to get a job again.

One thing I could really use is a car. Every housewife should have her own car. Sometimes I have a friend from down the street sit for the kids,but around here there really aren't many places to go unless you have a car. I had one friend who used to live around here. She has four kids and her own car and she seems to have done more than I've done in mywhole life. If I had a car, I'd take the kids with me to go shopping, maybe participate more in politics and I'd like to get into a bowling league.

About Prices

Since December I've been watching the prices go up and up and up. I boycotted meat for a week, but I haven't continued meatless Tuesdays or Thursdays like some people. I think boycotts might help a little and push prices down a dime, but that's not much when you're talking about $1.50 a pound and more.

I noticed the week before we went shopping a lot of people had two or three roasts or five packages of pork chops. They were stocking up so they wouldn't have to buy meat the next week, but of course they were defeating their own purpose.

It would be nice if housewives in this neighborhood could get together. You hear about some people having coffee clubs where they get together in the morning but they don't do that around here. In the summertime you see other families out, but in the wintertime it's hibernation. Everyone stays in except to go shopping. It would be nice to have a neighborhood center where the kids could play and be supervised. I'd like that. Michael doesn't have many friends to play with. That might be a good place for him.

(At this point Michael, the Nuzzo's three year old, dumped a small pile of grass filled with worms on the living room table and we ended the interview.)

High Prices Make A Bitter Pill

[continued from page 2]

generic prescribing will save patients money has been brought to the health profession via its numerous publications.

For example, in 1960 the *American Journal of Hospital Pharmacy* stated: "A physician can give his patients a 'break' by writing out a prescription by 'generic' nonproperietory name."

Thus, if instead of writing out a brand name such as Esidric a physician wrote its generic name, hydrochlorothiazide, the patient would have his cost, for the drug, cut in half. Unfortunately, few doctors write generic prescriptions.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association Opposes Generic Drugs

The chief opponent of using generic names is the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (PMA). The PMA argues that generic drugs are not subjected to the same strict quality control standards as brand name drugs. However, this is a weak point since all drugs both generic and brand name, must meet the same federal purity standards.

The federal government saves billions of dollars a year by buying generic name drugs for its hospitals. The PMA states this is because the federal government sets its own high standards.

There is something obscene in the PMA's line of reasoning. They appear to be saying: "We'll give you high quality generic drugs if you're the federal government who can control us; but not if you are a working person who has no power and who must, if you want to stay healthy, buy our product."

It is possible for everyone to obtain low cost, effective drugs. Ask your physician if it is feasible for him to prescribe your medicine using its generic name. According to the SSBC study, you will be buying just as effective drugs at half the cost.

How The Crooks Rule Us

[continued from page 4]

livered to Nixon campaign treasurer Maurice Stans (former Secretary of Commerce) in a brown briefcase.

We will probably never learn of all the deals the Watergate stars made or tried to make in their sale of government services to business. But we already know enough to see that politics in our nation seems often to be a race among people who are trying to outdo each other in selling government services to business.

The more you sell, the more money you have, the more people and advertising you can buy to achieve a higher political office which allows you to sell more government services. And so it goes around and around.

Competing Politicians

In business, competing companies spy on each other, try to make each other look bad by spreading rumors, and try to cover up whenever they are caught doing these things. Just like the Watergate politicians.

The solution is not merely to punish, however severely, those who get caught. The solution lies in doing away with the conditions that cause people to act in ways society finds unacceptable.

The beginning of a solution lies in the birth of political parties of people with ideas, plans and programs for society's improvement—instead of parties of people in the politics business.

There's Too Much Going On To Not Know About

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